STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY.

"The Squatter claims the same Sovereignty in the Territories that he possessed in the States,"

VOL. 1.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1855.

NO. 23.

The Squatter Sovereign.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY H. STRINGFELLOW & R. S. EELLEY

Publication Office, in Squatter Sovereign Building, No. 3. Atchison Street. TERMS :- Two dollars per annum, invariably

a advance. Single copies 5 cents, twelve copes for fifty cents. To Churs:—Five copies will be sent to one address for \$3. Ten to one address for \$17.—fewerty to one address for \$32. Forty to one

address for \$60. The Invariably IN ADVANCE. Money may be sent by mail, at the risk

Postmasters are requested to act as our Agents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, ten lines or less.....\$1 00 face.
Each additional insertion, per square.....50
One square, three months.........4 00 He Two squares, three months six months 9 00 that he thanked God. One quarter of a column, three months ... 10 00 twelve months -- - 35 00 Business cards, eight lines or less, 1 year.5 0

Communications of a personal nature for at the rates of \$2.00 per square, and pay-ment required in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be con-tinued until ordered out, and payment exacted All advertisements must be paid for in

advance, or at the expiration of three months All letters addressed to the Editors must be POST PAID, to receive attention.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers'who do not give express no-

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arresrages are paid.
 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible, till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held res-

possible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facial evidence of intentiona fraud.

Miscellaneous.

THE MECHANIC HERO OF BRANDYWINE.

Near Dilworth Corner, at the time of the Revolution, there stood a quiet cottage, somewhat retired from the road, under the shade of a stout chestnut tree. It was a quiet cottage, nestling away there in one corner of the forest road, a dear home in the wilderness, with a sloping roof, walls of dark grey stone, and a casement hidden among vines and flowers.

Here at the time of the Revolution there dwelt a stout blacksmith, his young wife and her babe. What cared that blacksmith, working away there in that shadas his strong arm, ringing that hammer on

Ah, he cared little for war, he took little note of the panic that shook the valley when some few mornings before the battle of Brandywine, while shoeing the horse of a Tory Refugee, he overheard a plot for the surprise and capture of Washington. The American leader was to be lured into the toils of the Tories; his person once in the British camp, the English General home, to be tried in London.

Now our blacksmith working away there in that dim nook of the forest, without caring for battle or war, had still a sneaking kindness for his Mister Washington, whose name rung on the lips of all men. So one night, bidding his young wife a hasty good-bye, and kissing a babe that reposed on her bosom, smiling as it slept, he hurried away to the American camp, and told his story to Washington.

It was morning ere he came back. It was in the dimness of autumnal morning, that the blacksmith was plodding his way along the forest road. Some few paces ahead there was an aged oak, standing out into the road-a grim old veteran of the forest, that had stood the shocks of three hundred years. Right beyond that oak was the blacksmith's home.

With this thought warming his heart, he hurried on. He hurried on, thinking bles-there is a tear in his eye. of the calm young face and mild blue eyes of that wife, who, the night before, had before me—the form of my dead wife! his paper.

stood in the cottage door, waving him out That form has gone before me all day ! of sight with a beckoned good-bye-think- She calls on me to strike!" ing of the babe, that lay smiling as it slept on her bosom, he hurried on-he turned that strange war-cry-" Mary!" the bend of the wood, he looked upon his

Ah! what a sight was there!

chesnut tree, in the light of the setting sun. now was only a heap of black and smoking embers, and a burnt and blasted tree!

This was his home!

And there stood the blacksmith gazing upon that wreck of his hearthstone-there he stood with folded arms and moody brow,

had taken fire, and been burned to cinders. minutes life in me, I'd like to give a shot But his wife and child had escaped. For at the British afore I die. D'ye see that

With the toil of his stout arm, plying six months..... 15 00 there on the anvil, he would baild a fairer thar; give me a powder horn, three rifle " " twelve months. 20 00 home for wife and child; fresh flowers one half of a column, three months..... 12 00 should bloom over the garden walks, and home for wife and child; fresh flowers balls and a good rifle-that's all I ask." more lovely vines trail along the casement.

the blacksmith stood there, with a cheer- der horn in his grasp. when-a hand was laid upon his shoul-Announcing Candidates for office, in trace \$3. If inserted on a credit, candidates ill be charged eight dollars.

when—a hand was laid upon his shoulder. He turned and beheld the face of a neighbor. neighbor.

It was a neighbor's face; but there was and terrible mystery speaking from those thin lips, that moved and moved, and made

For a moment that farmer tried to speak he horror that convulsed his features.

At last, forcing the blacksmith along the cinders, he pointed to the smoking embers. There, there-amid that heap of black and smoking ruins, the blacksmith beheld a dark mass of flesh and blackened bones.

" Your wife !" shrieked the farmer, as his agony found words. "The British, they came in the night, they "-and then he spoke that outrage, which the lip quivers to think on, which the heart grows palsied to tell-that outrage too foul to name. "Your wife," he shricked, pointing to the hideous thing, amid the smoking ruins, the British, they murdered your wife, they dashed your child against the hearth-

This was the farmer's story.

And there: as the light of the breaking day fell around the spot, there stood the husband, the father, gazing upon that mass of burned flesh and blackened bones-all that was once his lovely wife!

Do you ask me for the words that trembled from his white line? Do you ask me for the fire that blazed in his eye?

I cannot tell you. But I can tell you that there was a vow going up to Heaven from that blacksmith's heart; that there was a clenched hand upraised, in the light of the breaking day!

Yes, yes, as the first gleam of the auumnal dawn broke around the spot, as the owy nook of the forest, for war? What first long gleam of sunlight streamed over feared he for the peril of the time, so long the peeled skull of that fair young wifeshe that was last night-there was a vow the anvil, might gain bread for his wife and going up to Heaven, the vow of a maddened heart and anguished brain.

How was that yow kept? Go there to Brandywine, and where the carnage gathers thickest, where the fight is most bloody, there you may see a stout form striding on, lifting a huge hammer into light. Where that hammer falls, it kills-where that hammer strikes, it crushes! It is the any enjoyment." blacksmith's form. And the war-cry that he shouts, is it a mad cry of vengeance? might send the "Traitor Washington" half howl, half hurrah. Is it but a fierce yell, breaking up from his heaving chest?

> Ah no! ah no! It is the name of-MARY! It is the name of his young wife!

Oh, Mary-sweetest name of womanname so soft, so rippling, so musical-name of the Mother of Jesus, made holy by poetry and religion-how strangely did your syllables of music ring out from that blacksmith's lips, as he went murdering on!

"Mary!" he shouts as he drags that ed-coated trooper from his steed : 'Mary!' he shrieks, as his hammer crashes down, laying that officer in the dust. Look! another officer in glittering tinsel, clasps that blacksmith by the knees, and begs for mercy!

"I have a wife-mercy! I have a wife in England-spare me!"

The blacksmith, crazed as he is trem-

"I would spare you, but there is a form

And the hammer fell, and then rung ou

At last, when the battle was over, he was found by a wagoner, who had at least shouldered a cart whip in his country's ser-Where, the night before, he had left a vice-he was found setting by the road peaceful cottage, smiling under a green side, his head sunken; his leg broken—the life blood welling from his many wounds

The wagoner would have carred him from the field, but the stout blacksmith refused.

"You see, neighbor," said he, in that voice husky with death, "I never meddled with the British till they burned my home, but in a moment a smile broke over his tell they"-he could not speak the outrage, but his wife, his child, were there before He saw it all. In the night his home his dying eyes-" and now I've but five cherry tree ? D'ye think ye could drag a man of my build up thar? Place me

The wagoner granted his request; he lifted him to the foot of the cherry tree ; With this resolve kindling over his face, he placed the rifle, the balls and the pow-

Then whipping his horse through the narrow pass, from the summit of a neighboring height, he looked down upon the ast scene of the blacksmith's life.

There lay the stout man at the foot of an awful agony stamping those plain fea- the cherry tree, his head sunk, his broken tures, there was an awful agony flashing leg hanging over the roadside bank. The from those dilating eyes—there was a dark blood was streaming from his wounds—he was dying.

Suddenly he raised his head-a sound struck on his ears. A party of British came rushing along the narrow road, mad with carnage and thirsting for blood. They pursued a scattered band of Continentals. brown gravelled walk, now strewn with An officer led the way, waving them on with his sword.

> The blacksmith loaded his rifle; with that eve bright with death he took aim. 'That's for Washington!" he shouted as he fired. The officer lay quivering in the dust. On and on came the British, nearer and powers, to obey magistrates." Titus and nearer to the cherry tree, the Continentals swept through the pass. Again the blacksmith loaded-again fired. "That's for Mad Antony Wayne!" he shouted, as another officer bit the sod.

The British now came rushing to the cherry tree, determined to cut down the onward.

a sudden shriek.

on his white lins. His head sunk-his rifle fell.

stealing. His wife called to see him a a last farewell, and asked him-

"My dear, would you like the children to see you executed?"

"No," replied he, " what must they come

"That's just like you," said the wife, vou never wanted the children to have

How do you get along with your arithmetic?" asked a father of his little boy.

"I've ciphered through addition, partition, substraction, distraction, abomination. justification, hallucination, darnation, am-

putation, creation and adoption." He'd do for an engineer on a "short line railroad."

A physician in large practice was asked by a stranger if New York was healthy. He replied-"Unusually so; the extravagant cost of

derive most of our practice." At last Havanna dates all was quiet throughout the island and business improving. Small pox and yellow fever

did not appear to be raging to any considerable extent. The editor of a paper down east A BRIEF EXAMINATION OF

STRUPHULE TESTIMONY THE INSTITUTION OF

REFELL

BY THORNTON STRINGFELLOW.

Continued.

Again. But we are furnished with additional light, and if we are not greatly mistaken, with light which arose out of circumstances analogous to those which are threatening at the present moment to overthrow the peace of society, and deluge this nation with blood. To Titus whom Paul left in Crete, to set in order the things that were wanting, he writes a letter, in which he warns him of false teachers, that were to be dreaded on account of their doctrine. While they professed " to know God," that is, to know his will under the gospel dispensation, "in works they denied him;" that is, they did, and required others to do, what was contrary to his will under the gospel dispensation. "They were abominable," that is, to the church and state, "and disobedient," that is, to the authority of the Apostles, end the civil authority of the land. Titus, he then exhorts. "to speak the things that become sound doctrine;" that is, that the members of the church observe the law of the land, and obey the civil magistrate; that "servants be obedient to their own masters, and please them well in all things," not "answering again, not purloining, but showing all good fidelity that they may adorn the doctrine of God our saviour in all things," in that which subjects the ecclesiastical to the civil authority in particular. "These things speak, and exhort and rebuke with all authority; let no man despise thee. Put them in mind to be subject to principalities i. 16, and ii. from 1 to 10, and iii. 1. The context shows that a doctrine was taught by these wicked men, which tended in its influence on servants, to bring the Gospel of Christ into contempt, in church and state because of its seditious and insubor-

dinate character.

their ranks. A fair-visaged officer, with success for three years-a point of great refused to liberate his slaves, he was a golden hair waving in the wind, led them importance to the Gospel cause-the Apos- hypocrite, and deserved not the countenance tle left Timothy for the purpose of watching of any who bore the Christian name. Such The blacksmith raised his rifle; with against the false teachers, and particularly men, he, the Apostle says, are "proud, against the abolitionists. In addition to (just as they are now,) knowing nothing," "And that," cried the blacksmith, in a a letter which he had addressed to this (that is, on this subject,) but "doating voice that strengthened into a shout, "and church previously, in which the mutual about questions, and strifes of words, duty of master and servant is taught, and whereof cometh envy. strife, railings, evil His voice was gone! The shrick died which has already been referred to, he surmisings, perverse disputings of men of further instructs Timothy by a letter on the corrupt minds, and destitute of truth, supsame subject: "Let as many servants as posing that gain is godliness: from such A single word bubbled up with his death are under the yoke count their masters withdraw thyself." 1 Tim. vi. 4, 5. groan. Even now methinks I hear that worthy of all honor, that the name of God word, echoeing and trembling there among and his doctrine be not blasphemed." 1 the rocks of Brandywine. That word was Tim. vi. 1. These were unbelieving mas- day, and such precisely are the fruits they ters, as the next verse will show. In this church at Ephesus, the circumstances In the early part of the eighteenth existed, which are brought to light by century, a farmer was compelled to suffer Paul's letter to Timothy, that must silence the extreme penalty of the law, for cow- every cavil, which men, who do not know ever intended to abolish it. Both the God's will on this subject, may start until servant and the master were one in Christ in the service of the House of Representatives few days previous to his execution, to take time ends. In an age filled with literary Jesus. Both were members of the same historically to future generations, the struc- voluntary obedience to the same divine ture of society in the Roman Empire; that lawgiver. would put it in our power at this distant day, to know the state or condition of a slave in the Roman Empire, as well as if the subject of slavery; and what is the will. slave in the Roman Empire, as well as if the subject of slavery; and what is the will, cisely that one, which is now denounced as made out? Does he say to the master, Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight stances, Jesus Christ causes his will be to you must no longer hold your brother in published to the world; and it is this, that bondage? Does he say to the slave, if three thousand nine hundred and six dollars and inches and six dollars and six dollars and six dollars and six dollars. his master worthy of all honor, according of my kingdom; and if he does not hear to what the Apostle teaches the Romans, you, you must take two or three with you;

For stationary for members, twelve thousand "Render, therefore, to all their dues, trib-ute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom is due, fear to whom fear, honor to is enjoined of God in the Scriptures, from say to this poor believing slave, concerning

to govern them; and are therefore defective as proof, that he approves of one Christian man holding another in bondage. Very well, we will see. In the next verse. (1 Timothy vi. 2,) he says, " and they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren, but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit." Here is a great change; instead of a command to a believing slave to render to a believing master all honor, and thereby making that believing master in honor equal to an unbelieving master, here is rather an exhortation to the slave not to despise him, because he is a believer. Now, I ask, why the circumstance of a master becoming a believer in Christ, should beamong them, who taught otherwise, and vii. 3: and to the doetrine which is according to godliness," taught in the 5th verse, should therewith be content; for the pro-These men taught, that godliness abolished slavery, that it gave the title of freedom to the slave, and that so soon as a man them, bleeding as he was dealt death among Asia, where Paul had labored with great professed to be the subject of Christ, and

> Such were the bitter fruits which abolition sentiments produced in the Apostolic

Now, I say, here is the case made out. which certainly would call forth the command from Christ, to abolish slavery, if he men, who are employed in transmitting church, both were under unlimited and

sinful: in such an age, and in such circum- having put yourself under my government if a Christian slave have an unbelieving your master does not release you, you master who acknowledges no allegiance must go and talk to him privately, about to Christ, this believing slave must count this trespass upon your rights under the law "Render, therefore, to all their dues, trib- and if he does not hear them then you whom honor. Rom. xiii. 7. Now, honor clothing? I say, what does the Lord Jesus For horses and carriages, four thousand for provisions has checked the disposition for children to parents-from husbands to a master who held unlimited power over his hundred dollars. over-feeding, from which, ordinarily, we wives—from subjects to magistrates and person and life, under the Roman law? rulers, and here by Jesus Christ, from Christian slaves to unbelieving masters, who held them as property by law, with power over their very lives. And the him service; for, in addition to the circumwho held them as property by law, with reason why he allows by law, which is a law of the circumpower over their very lives. And the command is remarkable. While we are commanded to honor father and mother, without adding to the precept "all honor," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render roughless abusing his authority over him, there are the commanded to honor father and mother, without adding to the precept "all honor," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant is bound to render equal in return, and "forbear threatening," here a Christian servant equal in retur has been bled to improve the circulation of to this unbelieving master "all honor." much less abusing his authority over him, his paper.

For laborers, two thousand five her his paper.

Why is this? Because in the one case for that he (the master) also had a master. For pages, five thousand nine his

nature moves in the direction of the com- in heaven, who was no respecter of per- thirty-six dollars. mand; but in the other, against it. Nature sons. It is taken for granted, on all hands being subjected to the law of grace, might pretty generally, that Jesus Christ has at thousand dollars. be disposed to obey reluctantly; hence the least been silent, or that he he has not per amplitude of the command. But what sonally spoken on the subject of slavery. In an Essay first published in the Religious Herald, and re-published by reguest:

The Apostle answers, with remarks on a letter of Elder Galusha, of New York, to Dr. Fuller of (of subordination to the law-making pow-says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing says in the 2d verse, the same says and so shadows the subordination to the subject of slavery.

Once for all, I deny it. Paul, after stating that a slavery says in the subject of slavery.

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Once for all, I deny it. Paul, after stating that a slavery says in the slave sha, of New York, to Dr. Fuller of (of subordination to the law-making pow- says, in the 2d verse, that to a believing er) be not blasphemed," as they certainly would by a contrary course on the part ef the servant, for the most obvious reason in the world; while the sword would by a contrary course of the servant, for the most obvious reason in the world; while the sword would be a contrary course of the servant, for the most obvious reason in the world; while the sword would be a contrary course of said library, one thousand dollars. the world; while the sword would have otherwise, (as all Abolitionists then did, been drawn against the Gospel, and a war and now do,) and consent not to whole-

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 175.] AN ACT making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and for other Pur-

poses. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise ap-prepriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June,

hundred and ten dollars hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of becoming a believer in Christ, should be-come the cause of his believing slave de-officer charged with the disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; prinspising him, while that slave was supposed to acquiesce in the duty of rendering all honor to that master before he became a believer? I answer, precisely, and only, because there were abolition teachers thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; thousand eight clerks in office of Secretary of the Sentence of the messengers, one at one thousand and eighty dol-lars, and one at seven hondred and fifty dollars; consented not to wholesome words, even the one page, at five hundred dollars; Sergeant at arms and door-keeper, two thousand dollars; arms and door-keeper, two thousand dollars; assistant door-keeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thous viz: having food and raiment, servants and four hundred and fifty dollars; two mailboys, at nine hundred dollars each; superin-tendent of the document room, one thousand noun us, in the Sth verse of this connection, means equally the servants he was instructing, as well as Christians in general. one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant door-keepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars ant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers at four hundred and eighty dollars ach; clerk or secretary to the Pres two dollars; draughtemen, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; chaplain of Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; -making seventy thousand two hundred and eighty-four dol-

For the contingent expenses of the Sanate, viz. For binding, forty-five thousand dollars. For lithographing and engraving, forty-five

ousand dollars.
For books, five thousand dollars. For stationary, twelve thousand dollars. For newspapers, three thousand dollars. For Congressional Globe, and binding the

same, three thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings, thirteen thousand

For clerks to committees, pages, police, For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand ollars.

of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, six hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars.
For compensation of the officers, clerks, mes-sengers, and others receiving an annual salary. three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven cierks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; door-keeper we had lived at the time, and to know beword question, that his condition was preimmediately in person upon the case thus

one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Claims,
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> eighty cents.
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> For the contingent expenses of the House Representatives, viz: For binding documents, seventy thousand

hundred dollars.
For fuel, oil, and candles, two thou

of extermination waged against its propa-gators, in every province of the Roman Jesus Christ." Now, if our Lord Jesus session of the thirty-fourth Congress, one hun-

Empire, for there was slavery in all; and so it would be now.

But, says the caviler, these directions are given to Christian slaves whose masters did not acknowledge the authority of Christ to govern them; and are therefore defended.

Jesus Christ." Now, if our Lord Jesus session of the thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and eight dollars. For printing required for the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Provided, That the printed sheets for the finer description of books authorized by either house of Congress, shall be driven being bound, whenever, in the opinion of the Joint Committee on Printing the cost three of t ing, it is deemed necessary; the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of fifty cents per ream me-

dium.

EXECUTIVE.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE .- For compensation of the Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and inborers in his office.

FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EX-

FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EX-PERSES OF SAID DEPARTMENT.—For publish-ing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the news-papers of the States and Territories and in the city of Washington, nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For proof-reading, packing, additional com-pensation to packer, and distributing laws and documents, including cases, labor, and trans-portation, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars. For stationary, blank hooks, binding, labor. For stationary, blank hooks, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, six thousand five hundred

Fer copperplate printing, books and maps,

For copperplate printing, books and maps, one thousand dollars.

For newspapers, four hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars: said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary, to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session, to be answered at another.

For compiling and supervising the publica-tion of the Biennial Register, five hundred dol-

tion of the Biennial Register, are numered dol-iars.

For binding books and music in the copyright bureau, and procuring portfolios for the prints and engravings, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, five hundred copies of their new edition of Wheat-on's Elements of International Law, to be dis-tributed to the foreign ministers and consuls, and to the departments at home, two thousand five hundred dollars.

five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty conics each, of volumes sixtees of Howard's Ren

enteen of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase of Messra. Little, Brown and Company, two thousand copies of the tenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution agreeably to acts of Congress directing the distribution of the Congress of the Congress directing the distribution of the Congress of the Congress directing the distribution directing the d tribution of the other volumes, seven thousand

NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING. - For mpensation of the superintendent, four watch-n, and two laborers of the portheast executive building, three thousand eight hundred and

For contingent expenses of said building. viz: For fuel, light, labor, and repairs, three thou nd three hundred dollars. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,-For compensa-

tion of the Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller

and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and sevent thousand dollars.

and laborers in his office, one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fifteen thousand and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and sixty-five thousand aix hundred and twenty-four dollars.

red and twenty-four dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-two For compensation of the Register of the

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, forty-zeven thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger of the Liebt-house Board, eight thousand

compensation of the clerks and the Light-house Board, eight bundred and seventy-six dollars. CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TYEASURY